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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, April 15, 1796. Number 502.

THE subscriber hereby give notice to those indebted to the estate of dam Aulrich, that he will attend in reensburgh, at the house of Mr. rum, on the first day of July next, receive payment—and those who ve demands against said estate are fired to present them properly at. ted for settlement.

PETER CRACO.

April 2, 1796.

ALL persons who have purchased LOTS of the subscriber at Mead- le, and have performed their con- cts as to improvements, are request- to come forward on or before the t day of May, pay the purchase ney, and receive their Deeds a- eable to contract.

DAVID MEAD.

April 1, 1796.

WANTED,

S an Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING Business, a stout y, about 15 or 16 years of age.— pply to

JOHN RITCHEY.

Elizabeth Town, April 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

SMALL Tract of Land of one hundred and ten acres, more or , situate on the Four Mile Run, oining lands of Jacob Castleman others.

lso, a small Two Story House ad- ing Alexander M'Nickle, in Se- d street, Pittsburgh. For particu- enquire of

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

ittsburgh, April 7, 1796.

William Earl,

just opening for sale a quantity of the ollowing articles, viz. *Joiners Tools* and *y, Queens Ware* and *China, Carpets* and *eting, Rhode-Island Cheese, Salt Fish, Mill Cross Cut Saws*, and a variety of *School s, Histories* and *Romances*.

ttsburgh, April 8, 1796.

S the partnership of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will dissolve the day of June next, they therefore will nue to sell the remainder of their Goods on hand at or as near as possible to the ost—and what Goods remain on hand day they will sell at public auction.— ale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock d 9th day of June, and continue from o day until all the Goods are sold. Six hs credit will be given to any person g an articles to the amount of thirty gs or upwards, giving approved secu-

e partners once more request those in- d to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

tsburgh, April 8, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

EARNOUGHT,

ILL cover Mares this season at the subscriber's tavern, in St. township, Allegheny county, at ow rate of twenty shillings and ushel of oats the season; the oats brought with the mares at the coming; the remainder to be n or before the first day of Octo- next.

arnought is a beautiful bay, 6 old this spring, 16 hands and an igh, he is lately from South Ca- , out of the noted imported horse ought, and his dam a full bred he is neat and strong made, fi- ddle or gears. The season bet he second week in April and ends rst of July.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

ril 4, 1796.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No. 59, North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the most complete manner, and of the best materials, CARDS of every description, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleased to purchase their CARDS at said MANUFACTORY may be supplied on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

THE *Partnership of* JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *dissolved on the 21st ult. by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next, and all those who have demands against said firm are requested to attend for settlement. Those who neglect this notice will have to call on* JAMES PATTERSON *to settle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1st day of May next.*

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1796.

N. B. JOSEPH PATTERSON *still continues the* STORE *at the same place, and has now on hand a general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *with a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.*

ALL those persons who received public Guns of the subscribers in the time of the insurrection, are requested immediately to return them. Applications having been repeatedly made but without effect, it is hoped this hint will be sufficient without further trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Captains.
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, }

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the Allegheny river, opposite the mouth of Buffaloe creek, a raft of PINE BOARDS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away before the 1st of May next, or they will be sold for to defray the charges. The subscriber lives two miles from Craig's station, on Buffaloe creek.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Allegheny county, March 31, 1796.

The Beneficial HORSE,

PRODUCER.

WILL be kept by the subscriber, to cover Mares this season on the farm of Cap. David M'Nair, on the Ninemile run, Pitt township, seven miles from Pittsburgh, from the first of April to the first of July, for Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the Season, the Oats to be brought with the Mare—Or One Dollar and an Half the Leap, in cash or country produce at market price, delivered at the above farm on or before the first day of November next.

PRODUCER is a dark bay, rising five years old, fifteen and half hands high—Out of the noted full bred Horse Morick Ball, and a 'Sepus Mare, he is neat and strong made, calculated for saddle or gears, it is supposed by good judges that his appearance and performance, will give general satisfaction, to all that may chose to send their Mares to him.

DAVID KERR.

March 24th 1796.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave a judgment note for the sum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 23d of December 1795, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.*

JOHN M'COY.

March 22, 1796.

Schewe & Hanckel,

Are opening for sale in the Yellow House in Second street, next door to the corner of Market street, a complete assortment of the finest German Goods, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

BEST Bohemia large and small looking glasses, window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes, tumblers large and small, salt sellers, burning glasses, smelling bottles, Russia and West India rhubarb, all kinds of beads for the neck, muslin, muslin cravats, fine and coarse linen, linen stripes, check, pocket handkerchiefs, fancy and hair ribbon, Turkey yarn, fans, snuff boxes, finest Canary loaf sugar, and a large assortment of goods too tedious to mention, which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this season at John Fawcett's Mill, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, at eighteen shilling and one bushel of oats the season; the oats to be brought with the mare, and the remainder payable in October next, for which grain will be received at Market price.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Windair, her dam was a Bollyrock Mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1796.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *March* 31.

Sketch of the debate on the motion to refer the message of the President, in answer to a call of the House, to a committee of the whole.

MR. Blount moved, that the message be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Giles was of opinion that it had better be referred to a committee of the whole simply.

Mr. Sedgwick saw no reason for such a reference. He wished gentlemen would point out the object of the motion.

Mr. Thatcher saw no good to be obtained by referring it. The house had requested the President to lay certain papers before them; the President answers that he has none for them. Why a reference? The house asked a question, the President answered in the negative, for what purpose refer the answer; what would be gained by it?

Mr. Blount observed, that the President's message stands upon the journals of the house; he wished also, that the house would state upon their journals the reasons which influenced them to make the request. Perhaps also, he said, a consideration of the message might lead to some further measure proper to be adopted. He was indifferent whether it was referred to a committee of the whole of the whole on the state of the union, or a committee of the whole simply.

Mr. Nicholas remarked that it was prejudging the question to say that nothing could arise out of a consideration of the message. The present is a crisis important the affairs of the country, independently the treaty. If the message was a proper subject of discussion it was proper to refer it a committee of the whole. He did not think a reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the union proper; because the message points to a subject differing from that referred to that committee. The investigation at any rate could produce nothing wrong.

Mr. Giles said, that the member from North Carolina (Mr. Blount) had explained the object he had in view by a reference. He preferred a reference to a committee of the whole independently; because the message itself would furnish matter enough for consideration by itself. He should object to its being referred to the committee of the whole, who are to take into consideration the British treaty; because he never would consent to act upon that subject till the papers deemed material to the investigation were laid upon the table. He hoped a reference to a committee of the whole generally would be agreed. It certainly would be proper for the house to state the reasons for the call. This call had given rise to a great constitutional question; the President had stated the reasons of his opinion; if the house were not convinced by them (and he owned that, for one, he was not) then it would be proper that they should present to the public their reasons for differing with him.

Mr. Thatcher argued, that the reasons of the house were contained in the speeches of members in favor of the motion, the papers had been filled with them, and a pamphlet was going to be published containing them all. If this was not sufficient the gentleman had better direct the pamphlet to be copied on the journals.

Mr. Williams considered this a new question and wished for time to consider. The President's message, he said, is only an answer to a request of the house. It does not call for any thing to be done, then why a reference? Such a reference would be unprecedented. Entering the reasons of the house on the journals could produce no good—The house could not call for the papers more than they had done. He reminded the house that three weeks had already been spent in agreeing to the call; if they agreed to the present motion they would spend as much more in agreeing to the reasons. The President in his message had mentioned the proceedings of the grand convention, this was a new topic to him not started in debate—when the treaty is before the house perhaps they might wish to have the message before them on that ground. He should vote for the reference if gentlemen could assign, (what they had not yet done) a proper motive for it.

Mr. Sedgwick urged that the reasons of the majority would make a large book.—Were the committee of the whole to turn authors and write a dissertation on part of the constitution. The people did not send their representatives here for any such purpose, and he hoped it would it would not be persisted in. If the reasons of the house were to be drafted, he ventured to predict that they would reach the end of their political career before the discussion that must necessarily arise upon them would be bro't to a close. Such a measure he said would be unprecedented, and lead to a great waste of time, and continually defeat the real objects of their mission. The session had been long enough already, and it must be lengthened to accomplish the necessary business of it. If the gentlemen would write books he was confident every body would buy them; but he could not see the propriety of the present motion.

Mr. Blount observed, that the President refers in his message to the debate in the house, and insinuates that the house contend for a right not given them by the constitution. This was the first instance of any importance of a difference between the House of Representatives and the Executive respecting a great constitutional point; it was then proper to make such a disposal of the message as to enable the house to state their reasons in support of their opinion, that the people may be rightly informed, that they may see the house is attempting no encroachment.

Mr. Heath hoped the message would not be passed over in silence. The President surely is not infallible. A very important constitutional question is involved, the reference would be agreed to, adopted.

Mr. Sitgreaves was against the reference. The house had made a demand upon the President; the President refused it—the President naturally put an end to the correspondence on this subject. The difference of sentiment between the two branches is not sufficient

n for converting the journals of the into a volume of debates. If the ma- are to place their reasons, the mino- cannot be denied the same indulgence; for a rejoinder, rebutter, surrrebutters out end. From the practice of the e in a case nearly analagous a rule of duct for the present case may be drawn. en a bill is sent to the President, if he kes it, he negatives it and sends it to the se with his reasons. Those reasons are on the journals, as directed by the co- ution; but it contains nothing to direct authorise the majority to register their sons, and thus to enter into a controversy. returned bill is put to vote, and if two rds of each house agree to it, it passes, ot, it falls to the ground, but no reasons entered on the part of the house.

Mr. Gallatin said he did not expect the tion for a reference would have met with opposition. Some members are of opi- n, that the message should be passed over silence, others had resolved to ground me act upon it: There exists a difference n, on this first point: The natural course then a reference to a committee of the ole, to determine whether the house uld act further on the business.

In committee of the whole a discussion uld be had concerning the propriety of ting further on the message. When the use made the call for papers, they did t give their reasons in the resolution; it s but a bare request. The President de- ded he could not comply with it. If he d stopt here, perhaps there might be ounds for ending the correspondence here; t he was not satisfied with this, but has tered into his motives for refusing: Indeed e has gone further, he had adverted, to the ebates had in the house. He may be mista- en as to the motives he ascribes to the ouse. In this delicate situation it is cer- inly right to notice the message, and to xplain the real motives of the house, in pport of the motions. If it is a novelty, e remarked, to reply to an answer of the resident's, it was equally a novelty also in aking an answer to notice a debate in sup- ort a resolution. It is necessary to refer he message to a committee of the whole to etermine how to act. He declared his mind as not made up upon this point, and there- ore he wished it referred to a committee of he whole. Not, however to the committee n the state of the union, because there ex- ts no connection with the subject referred o that committee. Referring to a commit- ee of the whole is deciding nothing, but nly determining to examine: It could not decide on the propriety of acting.

Mr. Cooper said, that the further the gentlemen travelled a wrong road, the fur- ther they would get out of the true course, nd the more difficult it would be to return.

Mr. Harper observed, that this was not the first attempt to get the house to do some- thing to commit them to do something fur- ther. A motion is now made to refer the message to a committee of the whole, and the house are told that if the motion be car- ried it is nothing, it is deciding nothing but will only lead to an enquiry whether the house ought to act. He insisted that such a reference would in fact be determining that they would act, and then in committee they would determine how, and in that committee he said they would be asked, why did the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole if not to act. So when the Indian treaty was ratified, a motion was made to request the President to lay it before the house. When it was laid before them, it was then contended that the house had a right to interfere in the treaty or why ask for it. It could not be supposed, that gentle- men of any understanding could be imposed upon by such a flimsy sophistry. It was now the proper time and the house the proper place, he contended, to settle the principle whether the house would sanction any fur- ther proceedings on the message. What reason could be adduced for acting? It is said, that the President has not only refused the papers but given his reasons for the refu- sal, and that his reference to the debate and the statement he made about the motives of the house might be found incorrect; that the President may have attributed to the majority motives they were not willing to avow. The motives had been avowed by the gentleman who led the business from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harper was called to order—He con- cluded by declaring he would vote against the reference.

Mr. Varnum observed, that a great con- stitutional question was to be decided; two branches of the government differed, and they had joined issue. The President had given the reasons of his opinion, it was right also, that the people should know the sense of the house. Shall the house, he asked, take no further measures on the subject and receive the answer of the President as obli- gatory with regard to the question. He believed every member of the house has, as well as the President, the right to avow his principles and to judge of the import of the different parts of the constitution. The house, he conceived under an obligation to consider the question: if they found upon consideration reason to recede from their opinion he hoped they would. He wished the subject examined with temper and can- dour.

Mr. Kittera chiefly dwelt on the length of time which if the motion was agreed to, would be consumed in the business. He also touched on the impropriety of entering into a disquisition on the merits of this question on the journals.

Mr. Crabb—Mr. Speaker, I hope the mes- sage received from the President, in answer to the resolution of this house, calling for certain papers relative to the British treaty, will be referred to a committee of the whole house. My reasons for this wish are, because the President has refused the papers on con- stitutional principles, and has thought pro- per to go into a detail of the reasons which lead to a formation of his opinion, therefore I apprehend it proper to make the reference in order, that if the reasons urged by the President, are such as to convince this house that he is right, as to the constitutional question, that they may have an opportunity to acknowledge it, that it may be so known and understood abroad, in as much as the contrary opinion has been promulgated, and again, I wish the reference, that this house may with respect and calm deliberation, con- sider the President's message and the reasons on which his refusal to send the papers is grounded, that if those reasons are not such as to convince or change the opinion of this house, they in that case may have an oppor- tunity so to express themselves, and to in- troduce resolutions to that effect, that the opinion of this house, on this great constitu- tional question after the receipt and consi- deration of the President's message, may be fully known, clearly understood, and stampt on your journals. I think this a necessary measure, in as much as sundry treaties lately negociated are now before this house, and by a declaratory resolution as before stated, this house may save the constitutional prin- ciple, and feel themselves at perfect liberty to pass the necessary laws to carry these trea- ties into compleat effect, without conveying the implication, that they think they are bound so to do, and have not a constituti- onal right, to reject and refuse when ever they shall judge the general prosperity of the union and the interest of their constitu- ents may be promoted by that refusal.

Mr. Giles said he had not expected the subject would have been treated with ridicule and that members in reply should advise others to go and write pamphlets. The motives of a branch of government, he ob- served, must necessarily differ from the mo- tives of individuals expressed in their speech- es. A majority of the house when their sen- timents are collected, speak the sense of the house. He adverted to the practice of the house when the President returns a bill which had been mentioned by the opposers of the motion, and observed that in cases of that kind the message of the President was acted upon. He observed on the importance of the subject, and insisted on the propriety of the house expressing their reasons for their vote. They owed it to themselves, to the United States, to the whole world to exhi- bit their reasons for what the President has declared to be an unconstitutional act. For this purpose the message should be referred to a committee of the whole, where a pro- per motion would be brought forward and could be freely discussed. If it had been proposed to refer the message to a select com- mittee, to place the business into a few hands there might have been an objection, but a reference to a committee of the whole he considered quite unexceptionable.

Messrs. N. Smith, Thatcher, and W. Smith spoke against the motion. A few words dropt from Messrs. Findley and Clai- bourne in its favour. The question was then decided in favour of the motion—yeas 55—nays 37.—This business is made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, *November* 27.

THE court, on receiving intelligence of the English having sent a considerable reinforcement to the garrison of Gibraltar, has issued an order for the immediate aug- mentation of the camp at St. Roch. An ar- my of 14,000 men now occupy the famous lines before the garrison, and this force will be doubled in a few days.

The true cause of the extraordinary pre- parations in the military department, at the present conjuncture, is kept a profound se- cret, but certain it is, that the capital as- sumes the appearance of an extensive garri- son overstocked with soldiers, and crowded with magazines. There are already 8000 regular troops in the city, and as many more cantoned in the suburbs.—The royal caribi- neers, and the national musketeers, are hour- ly expected, which will augment the milita- ry force stationed in the capital to 20,000 effective men.

Waggons loaded with French soldiers are daily passing through this town, on their way to Cadiz, where they are to be canton- ed.

VIENNA, *December* 30.

There are pretty strong indications that the greatest cordiality does not exist between the partitioning powers on the subject of Poland, nor can they agree in tracing the lines of demarcation. For this reason, tho' it was determined that Cracow should belong to the house of Austria, it has not yet been evacuated by the troops of Prussia. The King of Prussia is desirous to posses that part of the palatine of Cracow, com- prised between the Vistula and the little ri- Stola. By this arrangement the Prussian lines would extend to the very walls of Cracow, and embrace the heights by which it is com- manded, otherwise, his Prussian majesty ar- gues that Silesia would always be exposed, and at the mercy of the Austrians.

The Emperor, on the other hand, objects to suffering the Prussian limits to extend to the gates of Cracow, and thus dismembering the natural district. He complains, that in the former partition of 1793, the King of Prussia's share was considerably larger than his: and that by being master of the course of the Vistula from Warsaw, he had it in his power, and indeed had already exercised the right of laying grievous impositions on the commerce of the Austrians.

FRANKFORT, *January* 2.

The German papers state, that a Prussian army will speedily march against Holland, to be commanded by the reigning Duke of Brunswick. They add, that the French go- vernment will abandon the Dutch, on va- rious pretexts more or less suspicious. We do not know what degree of credit is due to this important intelligence: it is, however, certain, that the present occupation of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine by the French, must have led to par- ticular and secret stipulations, the effect of which must speedily be developed. It is ve- ry natural to suppose that in these stipulati- ons Holland is in some way comprehended.

ITALY, *January* 25.

A civil war in the island of Sardinia seems to be near at hand. Great disturbances have broke out in the town of Sassaria The town has declared, that it will no longer depend on the government of Cagliari; they refuse paying the taxes. A great number of the malcontents have plundered several places in the neighbourhood of Sassaria; a- mong others, the village Tiesi, belonging to the Duc de Asseñea, whose palace and other valuables contained therein have been con- veyed away. That Duke has also had notice given him to appear before the tribunal of Cagliari, to give an account of the harsh treatment he used towards his subjects. The house of the Archbishop, and those of the richer inhabitants of Sessaria have likewise been plundered The malcontents attempt- ing to plunder again some days after, the patriotic inhabitants in the latter city unit- ed, on which occasion an affray took place, in which numbers fell on both sides. All the parties are in favour of the royal author- ity; the point of discord, however, is to settle by whom the laws of the country are to be administered.

HAGUE, *January* 26.

The representatives of Freesland have sent to the states general twelve articles, con- taining the conditions under which they will be inclined to assent to a national conventi- on. We hear, however, that these conditi- ons have been rejected by the four provinces, which are in favour of the national conven- tion.

The commission appointed to examine in- to the conduct of the ministers of govern- ment, is reduced from 24 members to 6, who are to finish the examination.

This day the active citizens, of 20 years and upwards, have been called together at the Hague, Amsterdam, &c. with a view to assemble in the sections, and to nominate the electors, who are to choose the deputies to the convention.

We understand that all youths, above 13 years, in either the orphan or poor houses, are to quit the same, and procure their own subsistence; by either entering the land or sea services, or by exercising a trade.

The committees of welfare and vigilance have not as yet agreed upon the place in which Van de Spiegel is to remain in a poli- tical state of arrest.

At the instance of the representatives of Holland, the states general have, by way of publication, given the Batavia people an ac- count of the rules for a national convention; against which, however, the provinces of Zealand, Freesland, and Groningen have protested.

The bounty upon the exportation of grain by sea has been extended a new for the half, until the 11th March. The price of wheat at Dantzig has risen considerably.

PARIS, *January* 1.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The report of the death of the Empress of Russia is still in circulation. Our readers will judge of its credibility by the following letter, addressed by citizen Beaupoil on the 28th of Dec. to the minister for foreign af- fairs:

"I this moment learn that the news I an- nounced to you yesterday, arrived in a cir- cular letter, dated Berlin, Dec. 17, and addressed to citizen Buhli, merchant in the street des Moulins. He supposes that seve- ral merchants of Paris have received it.—The letter states, that an estafette ar- rived from Dantzig, brought the news of the death of the Empress of Russia.

A letter from Berlin dated the 17th of De- cember, announces the death of the Em- peess of Russia.

LONDON, *January* 7.

We yesterday mentioned in a short para- graph, for the insertion of which we were obliged to stop the press, receipt of a letter in town from a gentleman in Calais, con- cerning the arrival three of two commissio- on their way to England.

The following is a copy of the letter al- luded to:

Calais, 6th January, 1796, 5 P. M.

"Sir,

"I take the earliest opportunity of in- forming you, by a Danish brig, at this mo- ment ready to depart from hence, of the news of this place. Within this half hour two commissioners have arrived from Paris (one appears to be M. Monoron) but am not quite certain. They are refreshing themselves after their journey; and it is said they will sail in a few hours for Dover. A vessel is lying off nearly ready to receive them The populace here have been very anxious to know their mission; who have been informed by some of their retinue, that peace is their chief object, provided a treaty can be put on foot agreeable to both nations; all the inhabitants here seem an- xious for that agreeable event. There have been great rejoicings this afternoon, and the church bells have been rung on this occasion. It is so much the discourse here, that if peace had actually taken place, there could scarcely have been more joy exhibit- ed."

From Paris Papers.

NANTES, January 20.

General Hoche is arrived here, and to- day a proclamation has been issued through the streets, that the city is in a state of siege. Angers, Rennes, and Mons, are also in danger.

This proclamation has been found neces- sary, in consequence of the audacity of the Chouans, who have organized themselves in the Morbihan country, and in the depart- ments on the northern coast. Puysaye is at the head of the council which directs them. The Nantese legion is to do duty within the city.

The Chouans of Britanny appear now more to be dreaded than those of La Vendee. Charette is at the last gasp, and his force seems to be quite exhausted. He is pursued without intermission, and deserters come from his army in numbers. He is now coope l up in the woods on the side Crell de Vourfinaud. The war of La Vendee exists now only on the left side of the road leading from Rochelle to Nantes. Stofflet and Sopinoud are with the Chouans in Morbihan.

CHANTONAY, January 9.

We march from success to success. We run from victory to victory. Charette and his lieutenants are pursued with vigor, and the pursuit is maintained notwithstanding the season, which is very unfit for military expeditions. His troops no longer attempt to defend themselves. He wanders with the rest of the rebels. His soldiers come over to us in half hundreds at a time. Every day there are numbers of them taken, and you know what lot is reserved for those re- bels.

Yesterday and the preceding days, Cha- rette was pursued to Crell de Vourmefond, and it appears he has taken refuge in the thick part of the wood with which that country is covered.

The 24th was distinguished by a discharge of musquetry, such as we have not heard for a long time. Two of our columns fell in with Charette at the wood of Pontugan— He defended himself with a desperation which proved that he paid no regard to dis- cretion; that he had little to risk, and not much to lose. The Republicans charge him with a courage and intrepidity which announced the firm resolution they had formed of finishing the war. They immo- lated all these fanatic royalists.

The theatre of war is carried into the left quarter of the route from Rochelle to Nantes. It is there that Charette, always in correspondence with Stofflet, the Chou- ans of Morbihan and Sopinao, endeavours to gain some moments of repose for his sol- diers, who are much harrassed.

Then too, he fabricates a treaty IN PETTO with the Republican generals, by his pri- mary agents. It appears that this treaty never was made, and from thence is seen that we were decoyed. We are certain of the person of Bejarris, the elder. He has fled with the Chevaliers, his brothers.

Thus, however, the moment in which we believed that peace was about to termi- nate the misfortunes of this unhappy coun- try we find is still retarded. It is necessary, therefore, to arm ourselves with courage and patience. It is necessary to bring up new forces, in proportion to the efforts that are made by our enemies.

MARSEILLES, *January* 10.

Last Saturday, about eight o'clock in the morning, Marseilles assumed a warlike ap- pearance, which is rather uncommon to this place. The whole garrison was under

...rms in the groves, which became a sort of ...ead-quarters. Picquets took post on differ...ent places, and patroles paraded through the ...streets. These military movements alarmed ...many families, as for some days past a report had been current, that domiciliary visits would take place here as they did at Toulon; but it appeared that they were rather means to preserve public trahquility and personal ...safety, than to disturb the former, and endanger the latter; and if we may believe the most probable accounts, the above measures were adopted for the purpose of protecting the lives of the prisoners confined in the different prisons of this city, which were supposed to be in danger. At noon the troops withdrew into their quarters, and the town resumed its former tranquility.

The laws concerning the young men of the requisition, continue to be carried into effect; they are arrested wherever they are found.

The nonjuring priests have entirely disappeared, and divine service is only performed here by such priests, as in 1792, took the constitutional oath.

The price of every sort of provisions have fallen about 30 per cent.

February 18.

Yesterday Earl Stanhope presented to the King at the Levee at St. James's, two petitions, contained in several skins of parchment, making a very large bundle, one from the county of Kent and the other from the town and port of Margate, in the same county, both with a great number of signatures; beseeching his Majesty to use his utmost endeavours for restoring peace to the nation, by entering into a treaty with the French government, and offering in case of the executive power of France refusing to negociate upon fair, equitable and honorable terms, to support his Majesty's person and government with their lives and fortunes at all hazards.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 17.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At an entertainment given at Amsterdam, a few months since, the portrait of our beloved Washington was exhibited as the chief decoration of the room.—When his health was drank, a Batavian rising up, in his native language made the following apostrophe; which an American gentleman present, requested might be translated—That gentleman has handed us a copy which we here present.—"See here a true likeness of a great and gallant Hero; approach with due respect, oh! Dutch Friend, and read in this Republican, a Cato in council; a Cæsar in the field, a second Solon, in his country's cause; a Hercules, in the Political temple; a compliant Farmer, when olive branches blossom; the scourge of proud Albion—A Hero who fought tremendous; but who knew by his care to prevent the spilling of human blood—Columbia's bulwark, an unclouded Sun, a Mars; who by his knowledge and courage, liberated a fourth part of the globe—the best friend to Virtue, the Great Washington.

War rages in the East, Gen. Sawarrow, the Russian conque ror of the Poles is gone to Georgia, on the Caspian Sea, at the head of 87,000 troops to combat a Persian army of superior force. Whether the Russian court has not an intention of attacking the Turks on the east, is problematical. It has been conjectured that the war with Persia has been enkindled for some such purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2.*

The Chevalier de Yruio, formerly secretary to the Spanish embassy at London, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, to the United States, where it has hitherto been customary to send only a Charge d'Affairs.

A letter of the 10th Feb. from Havre, informs, that English Commissioners had arrived in France, for the purpose of negociating peace—that terms were offered, by the French, which were thought by them to be very honorable to both parties—but that the English Commissioners imagined them too humiliating to submit to, and immediately took their departure for England.

The following resolutions, in substance, were on the first of April, moved in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Kitchell, and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom the message of the President of the United States of the 30th ult. is referred.

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, That the Constitution has vested the power of making Treaties exclusively in the President and Senate—and that the House of Representatives do not claim an agency in making, or ratifying them, when made.

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, That when a Treaty is made which requires a law or laws to be passed to carry it into effect, that in such a case the House of Representatives have a constitutional right to deliberate and determine the propriety or impropriety of passing such laws, and to act thereon as the public good shall require.

On the night of the 22d of January, the Press gang of Liverpool pressed an American sailor (as they had done several times before) and carried him to their House of Rendezvous. Those repeated insults so irritated the American sailors, that they assembled in a body of about 250, went to the House, and demanded their companion. They were refused admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man; and after placing the recruiting captain and officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to uncover, and give three cheers to the United States of America. On the 27th an instance of the same kind occurred. The sailors again assembled, and took from the Press-gang an American whom they had pressed—beat the whole gang severely, threw two of them into the Dock, where one was drowned, killed one on the spot, and the remainder fled. On the 2d of February, the American Captains in port were summoned to appear before the Mayor, and Magistrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requested by the Mayor to keep their sailors under more subjection, and not suffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, in insulting the Press gang. He added, that as long as they behaved themselves with civility they should be protected by the laws of the land, but that if they renewed their insults, they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The Captains in answer replied, that America was at war with no nation—but that their citizens had been repeatedly insulted by the British ships of war.—That they were the citizens of an Independent nation, and would receive no insults with impunity from the subjects of any nation. And that the attempts to impress their men was an outrage and insult that the English Government did not justify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themselves with propriety, and not trouble them. After this not an American was molested—their conduct was such as justified the title of freemen, and they supported the honor of the nation to which they belonged.

The London Gazette of Jan. 7, contains the capitulation of Trincomale, the garrison consisted only of 560 troops exclusive of officers; 37 brass ordnance, and 55 iron ditto. The British lost ten or fifteen men.

On the 16 of February, the price of wheat in London was 5l. 4s. 5d. sterling the Quarter, which falls a little short of three dollars a bushel.—Bread was thirteen pence halfpenny the quartern loaf.

General Miranda, who has been banished from France, has gone to reside in Copenhagen.

The merchants of Glasgow (much to their honor) have desired an agent in London to wait upon Captain Hodge, of the American ship Scagely, and in their name to request his acceptance of an elegant piece of plate, as a testimony of their sense of his humane and active exertions in saving from a watry grave the troops and seamen on board of the transport ship Aurora, one of the unfortunate fleet under Admiral Christian.

Extract of a letter from Paris dated the 7th February, to gentleman in this town.

"The diplomatic officers from France, resident in the United States, are confirmed in their places, by the new government, and the oath under the new constitution, is demanded of them."

In the beginning of February, the new government of France were about sending to their islands new agents.

A vessel is arrived at New York from Cape Francois it is said brings information of the taking of Leogane by the English, the end of February: but it is thought they will not succeed against the Cape.

BRITISH MINISTER.

The London papers of the 15th of February, mentions that a Mr. Liston was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the American states, and was expected to set out shortly for New York. We presume it to be Robert Liston, Esq. which the Sun of the 5th of February announces as having just returned from Constantinople, having been minister at the Ottoman Porte.

LEXINGTON, *March 22.*

Saturday last was announced in this town, by a letter received from a member of Congress, the free Navigation of the river Mississippi to the citizens of the United States. So ardent were the inhabitants on receiving this long looked for and important information, that, in the evening every individual seemed to vie with each other in testifying their anxiety to celebrate it, by the making of bonfires, firing small arms, and other demonstrations of joy.—On the above occasion there were many gallons of liquor distributed among the populace.

No doubt the utility of this grant and advantageous privilege must excite in the breast of every friend and well-wither to the western country, the most lively sensations, as it will be the means of encouraging agriculture, arts and manufactures, and enriching this fertile and flourishing country.

We are informed that the Indians fired on three men a few days ago, on the waters of Scipta, and that one man and three horses are missing.

We have it from good authority, that the Indians have removed all their women and children from the waters of the Miami, and have left off visiting at Fort Hamilton, tho' they still continue to frequent Greenville on friendly terms.

Pittsburgh, April 16.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 17th of March, the Committee of WAYS *and* MEANS *reported, as the result of their deliberations, on the important subject of Finance.*

1st. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to the House of Representatives, at the next session, a plan for raising the sum of two million of dollars, by apportionment among the several states, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Constitution; adapting the same to such objects of direct taxation, and such modes of collection, as may appear by the laws and practice of the states respectively to be most eligible in each.

2d. That a duty of two per centum ad valorem, ought to be imposed on all testamentary dispositions and successions to the estates of intestates, excepting those to parents, husbands, wives, or lineal descendants.

3d. That the following duties ought to be imposed by means of STAMPS, *viz.*

On Letters Patent,	200 *Cents.*
Exemplification thereof,	100
Awards,	20
Bottomry and Respondentia bonds	50
Indentures of Apprenticeship,	30
Debentures for drawbacks,	20
Bills of lading coastwise, exempt from one district to another in the same state,	10
Other Bills of Lading,	40

On bonds, bills or notes, for the security of money, according to the following scale.

Above 50 *and not exceeding*	100 *dols*		10 *Cents.*
100	*and do.*	500	20
500	*and do.*	1000	30
1000			50

Provided, that if any bond or shall be payable at, or within 60 days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only one-fourth part of the duty aforesaid.

On Notarial acts,	25
On letters of attorny, except for invalid pensions	25
On Policies of Insurance, &c.	
From one district to another in the United States,	10
To and from the United States to a foreign port,	
From 500 *to* 1000 *dollars,*	25
1000 *to* 2000	30
2000 *and above,*	50
On deeds of conveyances for land	25
On other specialties,	30

4th. That an addition of 50 *per cent. be added to the tax on carriages.*

5th. That five millions be borrowed at six per cents. irredeemable for years.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 9.*

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 6.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the President's message, when Mr. Blount, after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, it being declared by the second section of the second article of the constitution, "That the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate present concur, the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution, as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress, and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Thursday, April 7.

The resolutions brought into the House by Mr. Blount, were taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to, 51 members rising in the affirmative on each. They were then taken up by the House. Mr. Sedgwick called for the previous question, which was in these words—"Shall the main question now be put?" On this, the ayes were 54, noes 37. The resolutions were then severally put, and the ayes were 57 and noes 35 on each.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Armagh, Ireland, to his friend, dated February 2, 1796.

"Since your departure from this country the internal commotions have encreased a great degree; its progress is the most alarming. We are constantly under apprehensions of a general war throughout the kingdom; the country people are divided so much in principle, that they are constantly watching one another, in particular at night, least their houses should be demolished; there is scarcely one day passes, without the properties of many inhabitants being totally burned and destroyed; the poor cottager who is not willing to join the Republicans is inhumanly treated, or his goods consumed. I have for many nights sat, seeing my neighbours' house, barns, and offices, burned to the ground. They assembled in large bodies on the 4th of January, an action took place between this city and Richill, on a plain called the Ring, which you know; there were several thousands concerned; the engagement was desperate, with all kinds of weapons; it lasted for near six hours; there was upwards of one thousand killed and wounded. The terror that this day gave to our country, has caused numbers to evacuate this city and remove to other provinces; the carnage was dreadful. You may rely on this as an absolute fact, being an eye witness to the same. Cormick Dugan, Captain of a Republican party, who did live near Richill, was killed a few days after, and eighteen of his men desperately wounded. They are all in the hospital of Armagh, which is nearly full of wounded men. They attacked Dean Aliota's house, and ordered him to proceed to a Roman Catholic chapel, and take off him the priests vestments, as there was a vacancy since the priest Crauly's death, but he made his escape. All the gentlemen in this country are ordered up to Dublin to acquaint government of their situation.

This is the way we are at present situated; the horror of an approaching war, which for some years past we expected, is now at hand. God only knows the result of these affairs.

Happy are you my good friends to be in a land where unanimity and peace subsists; we are unknown to the blessings you possess in the land of freedom; we are wishing to obtain liberty. But the mode of conduct at present adopted, seems to reverse the true means to obtain that desired object. I am convinced, that we shall be as rotton as ever the counter-revolutionists of France were in La Vendee. I should wish that you would inform your countrymen with the particulars here related.

On Monday last the Legislature of this Commonwealth adjourned, *sine die.*

SPECULATION.

The novelty of the following fact has we think rendered it worthy of record. Some few months since, a negro man who had obtained his freedom, purchased his father at a public sale; since when this species of property having appreciated, he has disposed of him, and made money by the speculation.

Fredericksburg Paper.

To be Sold, at Vendue,

AT the market house, Wednesday next, midday, a very handsome CHAIR, in good repair with complete Harness for one Horse.

Pittsburgh April 15, 1796.

JUST NOW FOR SALE,

THE one-sixth part of that well situated Furnace, known by the name of LAUREL FURNACE, situate in the county of Fayette, within eleven miles of Union Town, nine of Connellsville, and within two miles of the Youghiogeny river, where it is navigable, with five hundred and seventy nine acres of land belonging thereto; likewise six hundred and seventy nine acres more lying and adjoining the said Furnace tract; the latter, which is private property, will also be sold with the said sixth part. There is a variety of ore banks four of which has been already opened, the furthest not exceeding two miles, and two within a quarter of the bridge house, and the ore has been sufficiently tryed both for its making good Bar Iron as well as Castings I think any farther discription unnecessary, as any person being inclinable to purchase would first wish to view the premises. The furnace is now in blast, with a considerable stock of coal and ore on the bank. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber now living on the premises.

JAMES RODGERS,

April 6, 1796.

THE CLOWN AND THE LAWYER.

OB visited BRIEF, *with a very long face,*
Put a piece in his palm and then stated his case,
the Lawyer—" As far as I yet understand,
are right as my nail, I declare by this hand,
dollors oft differ; for were you my brother,
't answer, till that too be fee'd, for the other."
spreading his hand, like a church warden's plate,
me, come, my good friend, don't stand
scratching your pate?
wet t' other eye, like a soul, as you ought.
e's too precious for me thus to waste it for nought,
Hob, " Here's the stuff! but as I am a ninny,
n handing thee, now, master BRIEF, *my last guinea;*
hopes as you'll give me the best of advice!
o be sure! to be sure!" cries BRIEF, *" in a trice,*
n know that those words which I last heard you say
e driv'n all at first that I told you away.
matter what Cause, or what Lawyer, or Court,
! Gold! my friend HOB, *is of all the support:*
h that, to each point of the compass we rove;
bout it, the devil a limb of us move!
ry hope that I had, with your money, is gone,
cause is a bad one, and yuo are undone.
land on you hav'n't, as we say, a leg;
no Lawyer, in town, for you'll stir a peg.
B look'd mighty shepish, & muttered a curse,
s he saw Lawyer BRIEF *put the cash in his purse.*
What you tells me," he cried as he slowly withdrew,
I fears, master BRIEF, *may for once, be too true:*
if I durst tell thee a piece of my mind,
' I've been main foolish, I a'n't yet quite blind;
d you, limbs of the Law, I now sees very plain,
ll, as a body may say, rogues in garin!
econd! had I known half I know now, before
as soon enter'd hell, master BRIEF *as your door;*
I wish I may suffer, with you, hell's worst pain,
ver I visit a Lawyer again!"

CONCORD.

AGESILAUS being asked why Sparta s not walled around? pointing to the citis all in arms, and ready to defend the mmonwealth with one consent at the hard of their lives, these, said he, are Spar's walls

When Scipio Africanus overcame the Numantians, he asked their Prince how it came pass, that Numantia was formerly so vicious, but now overcame and conquered? ncord, said he, presages victory, but dis- rd destruction.

ADEIRA, *Sherry, Lisbon, Port, and Teneriffe wines,*
ndy, Spirit,
son and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,
f and Brown Sugars,
nkeens, Linens, Shoes,
wder, Shot, Bar Lead,
in Boxes, Hardware,
r Iron, Steel, Castings,
rs and Painters Colours,
be disposed of for Cash by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the Stores of the Subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Who has lately Imported an Assortment of RUGS, MEDICINES, *and* SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS,
which will be Sold by the Package on reasonable Terms.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

March 22, 1796.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, mberland county, and state of Pennvania, on the 9th instant, a servant y named William Walkin, about years of age, of a fair complexion, rt hair, had on and took with him o coats, one long the other short, rt jacket and overalls of thick cloth ed with grey wool, two shirts one w the other somewhat worn, good es, two pair of stockings, two hats, e new the other old, one new pock- Bible, and one ditto Inkstand. He t his elbow hurt when at school so at he cannot lift his arm to his head thout pain. Whoever takes up said rvant boy and secures him so that master may get him again, shal ceive TWENTY DOLLARS RE ARD, and reasonable charges.

ARCHBALD MUSTARD.

March 11, 1796.

THE NOTED HORSE
SNAP

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's Tanyard opposite Pittsburgh, at the low rate of three dollars and one bushel of oats for the season—the oats to be brought with the mares at the first coming—cash or produce at the market price will be taken in payment on or before the first day of November next.

SNAP is fixteen hands high, a beautiful dark brown, and is seven eighths blooded—no mention need be made of his make and figure as they will evidently recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 26, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Allegheny county, St. Clair township, on the night of the 17th inst. a dark bay Mare, heavy with colt, 14 or 15 hands high, 10 years old, a natural pacer, and a Horse, much the same colour, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, paces all; also about 80 weight of sugar, 30 ditto soap, 80 ditto beef, one black quilted petticoat with red lining, and sundry other articles. The thief, HUGH GRANT, is son-in-law to the subscriber. He left his wife and two children, and took off my youngest daughter with him.

Said Grant is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, short black hair, dark brown eyes, well made; the girl is of small stature, grey eyes, and dark brown hair. He also took with him a deed of conveyance for land which he got with his wife—I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said deed. Whoever takes up and secures said Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the property stolen recovered, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part.

ALEXANDER BARR.

March 24, 1796.

ALL *persons having unsettled accounts or contracts with* ELLIOT & WILLIAMS *are requested to file their accounts with their agent* JAMES NAILOR, *at Pittsburgh, in order that the said accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the said Elliot and Williams, which being done, further notice will be published at what time attendance can be given at Pittsburgh to adjust and settle all accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1796.

The Beautiful HORSE
FEDERAL BALL,

WILL cover Mares this season at the subscriber's stable in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, at the low rate of three dollars and one bushel of oats per mare; the oats to be delivered at the time of covering. Grain will be received in payment delivered at any mill within three miles of my place by the first of December next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful Black, 16 hands high, 5 years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Federal Ball. His make and carriage needs no encomium, as the best judges consider him equal to any in this country. Due attention will be paid by

WILLIAM HARAH.

March 30, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to pay off their respective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE *most earnestly request all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to*

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Fresh Assortment of
SPRING GOODS.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1796.

NOTICE is *hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of James Pebbels deceased, to pay the same before the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and those who have demands against said estate are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.*

MARY PEBBELS, } *Administrs.*
JOSEPH PEBBELS }

Allegheny County, March 7, 1796.

Young Chester Lion,

WILL *cover Mares this season at the plantation whereon Mrs. Duncan lately lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one bushel and an half of Oats the season. The oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the season, which commences the first week in April and ends the last of June.*

Chester Lion is a beautiful chesnut sorrel with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this spring, 16 hand, high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Chester Lion, and his dam is of the full blood breed.

Good pasturage may be had for Mares coming from a distance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GIBSON.

March 11, 1796.

THE subscriber now offers for sale that valuable situation in Front street, between Groghouse lane and Spring alley, 120 feet on said street, by 180 feet back, containing two lots with a good stone building two stories high, 45 by 18 feet, adjoining and to the back of a frame building, 48 feet by 16 fronting said street, having 9 rooms with fire places, and 4 lodging rooms, well accommodated for a PUBLIC HOUSE, one spring house arched over, with a granary above, and a large and convenient stable situate on said premises. This situation is not inferior to any on this side the mountains for public business, is well known in most parts of the U. States, being not far from the banks of the Monongahela, where the emigrants from most parts of the United States and from Europe put up, to take their departure by water or otherwise, to the garden of the most luxuriant soil in America (Kentucky) and upon the road that Congress has lately resolved to extend from the seat of government to the exterior parts of our limits with the Indians, to the junction of the Missouri, which will be the most public road on the continent.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on said premises.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

Brownsville, February 11, 1796

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, sometime after last harvest, a year old red Heifer, without any mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1st, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, the 15th of January last, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a sadler by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coating coat and overalls, a corduroy vest, and jean jacket with sleeves, and overalls of the same, two new shirts of country linen, and a felt hat. Whoever delivers said apprentice to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, two Steers, one of them black and white, the other brindled, with a hole and a piece cut out of the off ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

ROBERT HAYS.

Charties Creek, Feb. 10, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE
DRAGON

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at three dollars and one bushel of oats for each mare; the oats to be brought at the time of covering. Dragon is well marked, six years old this spring, about fixteen and a half hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting at his former stands. The season commences the first of April, and ends the last of June. The money to be paid the first of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18, 1795.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *sundry Tracts of Land situate in Armstrong township, on the frontiers of Westmoreland county, were a few years ago sold by a certain James Carnahan, administrator to the estate of Samuel Sloan, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the said lands are claimed by Samuel Pleasants, to whom the same were legally conveyed long before the death of said Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Westmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchase of any of said lands.*

March 11, 1796.

THAT NOTED HORSE
JACK of DIAMONDS,

WILL *cover Mares this season at M'Kee's Port, at Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats for each Mare. The oats to be brought at the time of Covering. The Jack of Diamonds is a Sorrel, about fifteen hands and an half high, well marked, produces excellent stock, and is a sure foal-getter. The good qualities of this horse are so much in repute as to preclude the necessity of expatiating upon them. It may be necessary, however, to remark that he is strong and bony, and unites strength with swiftness.*

The season commences the first week in April and ends the last of June. The money to be paid by the first of December next. The forriages will be free, and due attendance given by the subscriber or the groom.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

March 10, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats,
FOR SALE,
Now lying at the Point.
SMITH & SHRAS.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the Printing-Office.

WHEREAS Edmund Freeman, junior, of Fayette county, obtained a note of hand from the subscriber for Seventy Five Pounds, payable in July or August, 1797, in payment for a covering horse but; said horse not being found I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE DANSDILL, living near Fort Littleton.

March 16, 1796.

William Christy,

IS just beginning to open a very large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1796.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags, Flax, Beeswax, and a quantity of Whiskey wanted, for which the highest prices will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay off their respective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons who have any demands against the estate of* SAMUEL JORDON, *deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested before the first day of April next, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay off the same on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

JOHN SMITH, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street, where Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c are thankfully received.